

REV

To REVIST. v. a. [revist, revist, Fr. revist, Lat.]

1. To clothe again.

Her, nathless,
Th' enchanter finding fit for his intents,
Did thus revist, and deckt with due habiliments. *Spenser.*
When thou of life renewest the seeds,
The withered fields revist their cheerful weeds. *Wotton.*
2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.
REVISTARY. n. f. [revistaire, Fr. from revist, Lat.] Place
where dresses are deposited.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled;
the impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name, which was
engraved in the revistary of the temple. *Camden's Remains.*
REVISTION. n. f. [revistum, Lat.] Return to life.

If the Rabines prophecy succeed, we shall conclude the
days of the phoenix, not in its own, but in the last and general
flames, without all hope of revistion. *Brown.*

To REVISTUAL. v. a. [re and vistual.] To stock with victu-
als again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland, and spent
much time there, taking care to revistual myself and none
of the rest. *Raleigh's Apology.*

To REVISTW. v. a. [re and vistw.]

1. To look back.

So swift he flies, that his revistw eye
Has lost the chafers, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

2. To see again.

I shall revistw Sicilia; for whose fight
I have a woman's longing. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*

3. To consider over again; to retrace; to reexamine.
Segrais says, that the Aeneis is an imperfect work, and that
death prevented the divine poet from revistw it; and, for
that reason, he had condemned it to the fire. *Dryden.*

Shall I the long laborious scene revistw,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew. *Pope.*

4. To survey; to overlook; to examine.
REVISTW. n. f. [revistw, Fr. from the verb.] Survey; re-
examination.

We make a general revistw of the whole work, and a ge-
neral revistw of nature; that, by comparing them, their full
correspondency may appear. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The works of nature will bear a thousand views and re-
visions; the more narrowly we look into them, the more oc-
casion we shall have to admire. *Aitken's Sermons.*

To REVISTE. v. a. [re and vilt.] To reproach; to vilify;
to treat with contumely.

Asked for their pass by every quib,
That list at will them to reviste or snib. *Spenser.*

I read in's looks
Matter against me; and his eye revist'd
Me as his abject object. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their
revistings. *Isaiah li. 7.*

She still beareth him an invincible hatred, revisteth him to
his face, and railleth at him in all companies. *Swift.*

REVISTE. n. f. [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; ex-
probration. Not used, but elegant.

I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice
Afraid, being naked, hid myself,—to whom
The gracious judge, without reviste, reply'd. *Milton.*

REVISTE. n. f. [from reviste.] One who revistes; one who
treats another with contumelious terms.

The bitterest revistes are often half-witted people. *G. of T.*

REVISTINGLY. adv. [from reviste.] In an opprobrious manner;
with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer
me to be revistingly broad. *Maine.*

REVISTAL. n. f. [from reviste.] Review; reexamination.

The revistal of these letters has been a kind of examination
of conscience to me; so fairly and faithfully have I set down
in them the undisguised state of the mind. *Pope.*

To REVISTE. v. a. [revist, Lat.] To review; to overlook.

Lintot will think your price too much;
Not, Sir, if you reviste it, and retouch. *Pope.*

REVISTE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Review; reexamination.

The author is to be excused, who never, in regard to his
eyes and other impediments, gives himself the trouble of cor-
rections and revistes. *Boyle.*

2. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

REVISTE. n. f. [revistur, Fr. from reviste.] Examiner; super-
intendant.

REVISTION. n. f. [revistion, Fr. from reviste.] Review.

To REVISTIT. v. a. [revistit, Fr. revist, revistito, Lat.] To
visit again.

Thou I revistit safe,
And feel thy foreign vital lamp; but thou
Revistit'st not these eyes, that rowl in vain,
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton.*

Let the pale fire revistit Thebes, and bear
These pleasing orders to the tyrant's ear. *Pope's Statius.*

REVISTAL. n. f. [from reviste.] Recall from a state of lan-
guour, oblivion, or obscurity.

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To REVIVE. v. n. [revivre, Fr. revive, Lat.]

1. To return to life.

The Lord heard Elijah, and the soul of the child came
unto him again, and he revived. *1 Kings xvii. 22.*

So he dies;
But soon revives: death over him no power
Shall long usurp. *Milton.*

2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languour, obli-
vion, or obscurity.

I revive at this last fight, assur'd that man shall live. *Milt.*

To REVIVE. v. a.

1. To bring to life again.

Spot more delicious, than those gardens feign'd
Of reviv'd Adonis. *Milton.*

2. To raise from languour, insensibility, or oblivion.

Noise of arms, or view of martial guise,
Might not revive desire of knightly exercise. *Pa. Queen.*

God lighten our eyes, and give us a little reviving in our
bondage. *Ezra ix. 8.*

3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory.

The memory is the power to revive again in our minds
those ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aside out
of sight. *Locke.*

4. To quicken; to rouse.

I should revive the soldiers hearts;
Because I ever found them as myself. *Shakep.*

What first Aeneas in this place beheld,
Reviv'd his courage, and his fear expell'd. *Dryden.*

Old Egeus only could revive his son,
Who various changes of the world had known. *Dryden.*

REVIVER. n. f. [from revive.] That which invigorates or
revives.

To REVIVIFICATE. v. a. [revivifier, Fr. re and vivifie,
Lat.] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION. n. f. [from revivificate.] The act of re-
calling to life.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent, so long
are these medicines of revivification in preparing. *Spektor.*

REVIVISCENCY. n. f. [revivifca, revivifcentia, Lat.] Renewal
of life.

Scripture makes mention of a restitution and revivifcency of
all things at the end of the world. *Burnet.*

REVIVION. n. f. [revivion, Fr. re and vivion.] Return to a state
of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

She, that should all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Donne.*

To REVIVITE. v. a. [re and vitte.]

1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join
what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the great
Was reunited to the crown of France. *Shakep. Henry V.*

2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.

To REVIVITE. v. n. To cohere again.

REVOCABLE. adj. [revocable, Fr. revoco, revocabilis, Lat.]

1. That may be recalled.

Howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any thing that
is not revocable. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. That may be repealed.

REVOCABLENESS. n. f. [from revocable.] The quality of being
revocable.

To REVOCATE. v. a. [revoco, Lat.] To recall; to call back.

His successor, by order, nullifies
Many his patents, and did revoke
And re-assume his liberalities. *Daniel's Civil War.*

REVOCATION. n. f. [revocation, Fr. revocatio, Lat.]

1. Act of recalling.

One, that saw the people bent for the revocation of Calvin,
gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker.*

2. State of being recalled.

Elaiana's king commanded Chenandra to tell him that he
had received advice of his revocation. *Hovel's Pocal Forst.*

3. Repeal; reversal.

If a grievance be inflicted on a person, he may appeal, it
is not necessary to pray a revocation of such a grievance. *Ayliffe.*

To REVOKE. v. a. [revoco, Fr. revoco, Lat.]

1. To repeal; to reverse.

That society hath before consented, without revoking the
same after. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole
cause for which it was made still remaining, do we not herein
revoke our very own deed, and upbraid ourselves with folly,
yea all that were makers of it with oversight and error. *Hail.*

What reason is there, but that those grants and privileges
should be revoked, or reduced to the first intention. *Spenser.*

2. To check; to repress.

She strove their sudden rages to revoke,
That at the last suppressing fury mad,
They 'gan abstain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

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3. To draw back.

Shame were to revoke
The forward footing for an hidden shade. *Fairy Queen.*

Seas are troubled, when they do revoke
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*

REVOCEMENT. n. f. [from revoke.] Revocation; repeal;
recall. Little in use.

Let it be nois'd,
That through our intercession, this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

To REVOLIT. v. n. [revolter, Fr. revolare, Italian.]

1. To fall off from one to another. It denotes something of
pravity or rebellion.

All will revolt from me, and turn to him. *Shakep.*

Spot more delicious, than those gardens do revolt,
Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shakep. K. John.*

Jafon and his company revolted from the kingdom. *2 Mac.*

I his people hath a revolting and a rebellious heart; they
are revolted and gone. *Jer. v. 53.*

2. To change. Not in use.

You are already love's firm votary,
And cannot soon revolt and change your mind. *Shakep.*

REVOLIT. n. f. [revolte, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Dejection; change of sides.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much en-
feebled by daily revolts. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not
those two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the rest,
in case of a revolt. *Addison's State of the War.*

2. A revolt; one who changes sides. Not in use.

You ingrate revolt,
You bloody Nero's, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England. *Shakep. King John.*

3. Gross departure from duty.

Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling stranger.
REVOLTED. part. adj. [from revolt.] Having swerved from duty.
Thou single hast maintain'd

Against revolted multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton.*

REVOLTER. n. f. [from revolt.] One who changes sides; a
deserter; a renegade.

Fair honour that thou dost thy God, in trusting
He will accept thee to defend his cause,
A murderer, a revoler, and a robber. *Milton's Agonistes.*

He was not a revoler from the truth, which he had once
embraced. *Aitken's Sermons.*

Those, who are negligent or revolvers, shall perish. *Swift.*

To REVOLVE. v. n. [revolve, Lat.]

1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution.

They do not revolve about any common center. *Cheyne.*

If the earth revolve thus, each house near the equator must
move a thousand miles an hour. *Watt's Impr. of the Mind.*

Each revolving year,
The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear. *Pope.*

2. To fall in a regular course of changing possessors; to devolve.

On the defection of an appeal, the jurisdiction does ipso
jure revolve to the judge a quo. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To REVOLVE. v. a. [revolve, Lat.]

1. To roll any thing round.

Then in the East her turn the shines,
Revolve'd on heav'n's great axis. *Milton.*

2. To consider; to meditate on.

You may revolve what tales I told you
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war. *Shakep.*

REVOLUTION. n. f. [revolution, Fr. revolutus, Lat.]

1. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it
began to move.

On their orbs impose
Such restless revolution, day by day
Repeated. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

They will be taught by the diurnal revolution of the hea-
vens. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Space measured by some revolution.

At certain revolutions are they brought,
And feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton.*

Meteors have no more time allowed them for their mount-
ing, than the short revolution of a day. *Dryden.*

The Persian wept over his army, that within the revolution
of a single age, not a man would be left alive. *Wake.*

3. Change in the state of a government or country. It is used
among us as if it signified, for the change produced by the admis-
sion of king William and queen Mary.

4. Rotation in general; returning motion.

Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my defenceless head. *Milton.*

To REVOLUT. v. a. [revoluit, Fr. re and voluit.] To vomit;
to vomit again.

They might cast it up, and take more vomiting and revo-
luting what they drink. *Hakewill on Providence.*

REVOLUSION. n. f. [revolusio, Fr. revolusio, Lat.] The act of
revolving or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.
Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the

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distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it
to some very remote or contrary part, we call it revulsion;
if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means,
we call it derivation.

There is a way of revulsion to let blood in an adverse
part. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by casual
applications of fire to the lower parts, which seems reasonable
enough, by the violent revulsion it may make of humours
from the head. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

To REWARD. v. a. [re and award, to give in return.
Stinner.]

1. To give in return.

Thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded
thee evil. *1 Sam. xxiv. 17.*

2. To repay; to recompense for something good.

To judge th' unfaithful dead, but to reward
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton.*

The supreme being rewards the just, and punishes the un-
just. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

REWARD. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Recompense given for good.

Rewards and punishments do always presuppose something
willingly done well or ill; without which respect, though we
may sometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit and
not a reward. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9.*

They have a good reward for their labour. *Ecclesi. iv. 9.*

To myself I owe this due regard,
Not to make love my gift, but my reward. *Dryden.*

Men have consented to the immortality of the soul and the
recompenses of another world, promising to themselves some
rewards of virtue after this life. *Tillotson.*

2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment
or recompense of evil.

REWARDABLE. adj. [from reward.] Worthy of reward.

Men's actions are judged, whether in their own nature re-
wardable or punishable. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9.*

The action that is but indifferent, and without reward, if
done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and
rewardable by God, if done in obedience to our superiors.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

REWARDER. n. f. [from reward.] One that rewards; one
that recompenses.

A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakep. Rich. III.*

As the supreme Being is the only proper judge of our per-
fections, so is he the only fit rewarder of them. *Addison.*

Ill judges, as well as rewarders, have popular assemblies
been, of those who best deserved from them. *Swift.*

To REWARD. v. a. [re and word.] To repeat in the same words.

Bring me to the test,
And I the matter will reward; which madness
Would gambol from. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

RHABARBARATE. adj. [from rhabarbara, Lat.] Impregnated
or tinged with rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the femine, rha-
barbarate, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the
purging waters. *Elyer on the Humours.*

RHABDOMANCY. n. f. [rhabdōmancy and rhabdōmancy.] Divination by
a wand.

Of peculiar rhabdomancy is that which is used in mineral
discoveries, with a forked hazel, commonly called Moses's
rod, which, freely held forth, will stir and play if any mine
be under it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RHAPSODIST. n. f. [from rhapsody.] One who writes without
regular dependence of one part upon another.

Ask our rhapsodist, if you have nothing but the excellence
and loveliness of virtue to preach, and no future rewards or
punishments, how many vicious wretches will you ever re-
claim. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

RHAPSODY. n. f. [rhapsodia; rhapsodia, to sew, and rhaps, a
song.] Any number of parts joined together, without ne-
cessary dependence or natural connection.

Such a deed, as sweet religion makes
A rhapsody of words. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

This confusion and rhapsody of difficulties was not to be sup-
posed in each single sinner. *Hammond.*

He, that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only loads
his mind with a rhapsody of tales fit for the entertainment of
others. *Locke.*

The words slide over the ears, and vanish like a rhapsody
of evening tales. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

RHETORICK. n. f. [rhetorica; rhetorica, Fr.]

1. The act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art
and elegance.

We could not allow him an orator, who had the best
thoughts, and who knew all the rules of rhetorick, if he had
not acquired the art of using them. *Dryden's Duressney.*

Of the passions, and how they are moved, Aristotle, in
his second book of rhetorick, hath admirably discoursed in a
little compass. *Locke's Thoughts on Reading.*

Grammar teacheth us to speak properly, rhetorick instructs
to speak elegantly. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. The